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### **Glaucoma: an eye or a brain disease?**

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# 3 NEURODEGENERATION BEYOND THE PRIMARY VISUAL PATHWAYS IN A POPULATION WITH A HIGH INCIDENCE OF NORMAL-TENSION GLAUCOMA

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## CHAPTER SUMMARY

**Purpose:** Glaucoma is the most common age-related neurodegenerative eye-disease in western society. It is an insidious disease that – when untreated or detected too late –leads inevitably to blindness. An outstanding issue is whether glaucoma should be considered exclusively an eye disease or also a brain disease. To further examine it, we used diffusion-weighted MRI (dMRI) to study white matter (WM) integrity in a Japanese glaucoma population. This population has a very high incidence of normal-pressure glaucoma (NTG), in which optic nerve (ON) damage occurs in the absence of the elevated eye pressure that characterizes the more common form of glaucoma (high-tension glaucoma; HTG).

**Methods:** We acquired diffusion-weighted MRI (dMRI) in 30 participants with NTG and 21 age-matched healthy controls. We used voxel-wise tract-based spatial statistics (TBSS) to compare fractional anisotropy (FA) and mean diffusivity (MD) of the WM of the brain between patients and control group. Whole-brain- and ROI-based analyses served to find associations between diffusion indices and clinical measures of glaucomatous damage.

**Results:** FA was significantly lower in glaucoma patients in a cluster in the right occipital lobe ( $p < 0.05$ ; FWE-corrected) comprising fibres of both the optic radiation (OR) and the forceps major (FM). Additional analysis confirmed bilateral involvement of the ORs and FM and additionally revealed damage to the corpus callosum (CC) and parietal lobe ( $p < 0.09$ ; FWE-corrected). The ROI-based analysis revealed a positive association between FA of the OR and ON damage.

**Conclusions:** In this specific population, glaucoma is associated with lower FA in the ORs, FM, and CC. We interpret these reductions as evidence for WM degeneration in these loci. In particular, the degeneration of the CC suggests the presence of neurodegeneration of the brain beyond what can be explained on the basis of propagated retinal and pre-geniculate damage. We discuss how this finding links to the emerging view that a brain component that is independent from the eye damage plays a role in the aetiology of glaucoma.

## INTRODUCTION

Glaucoma is the most common age-related neurodegenerative eye-disease in western society and one of the four major blinding eye diseases<sup>1</sup>. Glaucoma is an insidious disease that leads to peripheral visual field loss and – when untreated or detected too late – inevitably leads to blindness – resulting in a profound loss of quality of life for the individual and his family and in major costs to society.

The classic view of glaucoma<sup>2</sup> is that of an eye disease in which elevated intraocular pressure (IOP) mechanically damages the optic nerve (ON) causing the death of retinal ganglion cells (RGCs). Indeed, in high-tension glaucoma (HTG) – the most common form of glaucoma – RGC and ON damage are associated with an elevated IOP (>21 mmHg) (European Glaucoma Society 2003). However, this view cannot be complete as glaucoma with normal levels of IOP is commonly reported as well. In such normal-tension glaucoma (NTG), damage occurs to the ON without the IOP exceeding the normal range. By definition, NTG only differs from HTG in that the IOP is consistently below 22 mmHg (European Glaucoma Society 2003). Moreover, rather than being a disease restricted to the eye, damage of the RGCs extends to the axons that form the visual pathways<sup>3</sup>. Previous studies have shown alterations along the entire length of the visual pathways in both the grey and WM (Boucard et al. 2009; Chang et al. 2013; Dai et al. 2013; Garaci et al. 2009; Gupta et al. 2006; Hernowo et al. 2011; Liu et al. 2012; Murai et al. 2013a; M.-Y. Wang et al. 2013; Zhang et al. 2012; Zikou et al. 2012; W. W. Chen et al. 2013; Z. Chen et al. 2013). In conformation, a recent meta-analysis of dMRI studies found that glaucoma is associated with lower fractional anisotropy (FA) in the ON and optic radiation (OR), as well as with an increased (MD) in the optic tracts (Li et al. 2014). In particular, involvement of post-geniculate structures begs the question whether glaucoma should be considered a brain disease as well. However, most post-geniculate visual pathway damage can be relatively straightforwardly explained as a consequence of propagated retinal and ON (i.e. pre-geniculate) damage – either through Wallerian degeneration or anterograde transsynaptic degeneration (ATD).

However, research to date has tended to focus on brain involvement in patients with HTG (Chang et al. 2013; Dai et al. 2013; Garaci et al. 2009; Gupta et al. 2009; Iwata 1997; Kashiwagi et al. 2004; Li et al. 2012; Li et al. 2014; Liu et al. 2012; Murai et al. 2013a; M.-Y. Wang et al. 2013; Williams et al. 2013; Zikou et al. 2012; Kitsos et al. 2009; Boucard et al. 2009; Hernowo et al. 2011; Z. Chen et al. 2013). In contrast, systematic research into neuroanatomical changes associated with NTG is scarce

1 These four being: cataract, macular degeneration, glaucoma and diabetic retinopathy.

2 We refer here to primary open-angle glaucoma (POAG): chronic, progressive optic neuropathies that have in common characteristic morphological changes at the optic nerve head and retinal nerve fiber layer in the absence of other ocular disease or congenital anomalies.

3 We define the primary visual pathways as consisting of the retina, optic nerve (ON), optic chiasm, optic tract, lateral geniculate nucleus (LGN), optic radiation (OR), and the visual cortex. Secondary visual pathways would comprise connections between visual cortical areas, including those in the corpus callosum. The anterior visual pathway refers to structures before the LGN (i.e. pre-geniculate structures), whereas the posterior visual pathway refers to structures after this nucleus (i.e. post-geniculate structures).

(Zhang et al. 2012; Kashiwagi et al. 2004). This may limit our understanding of glaucoma in general, as HTG and NTG may be the two sides of the same coin. Hence, studying NTG may reveal different properties of the mechanism underlying glaucoma. In our present study, we examine WM integrity in a Japanese glaucoma population using tract-based spatial statistics (TBSS). In this population, over 90% of glaucoma patients have NTG (Iwase et al. 2004). First of all, we expect changes in the structural properties in WM of the visual pathways in patients compared to age-matched healthy controls. Second, we expect to find associations between these changes and clinical measures that assess glaucomatous damage. Additionally, if we were to find changes in WM structures beyond those that can be considered a consequence of propagated ON damage, this would be an important indication that there is an independent brain component to glaucoma.

## METHODS

### Subjects

Thirty participants diagnosed with primary open-angle glaucoma (POAG) were recruited among the ophthalmologic patient population of the Jikei University hospital (Tokyo, Japan). The diagnosis of glaucoma required examination of the head of the ON through Optical Coherence Tomography (OCT) as well as a visual field exploration. All participants presented an IOP below 21 mmHg. The mean age of the glaucoma group was 52 (SD=10.7) years. The control group included twenty-one healthy participants with no history of glaucoma or other neurological problems. The mean age of the control group was 52.3 (SD=15.3) years. This study conformed to the tenets of the Declaration of Helsinki and was approved by the medical ethical committee of the Jikei University School of Medicine. All participants gave their informed written consent prior to participation.

### Clinical data

The clinical data for each participant can be found in Table 1.

Retinal nerve fibre layer thickness (RNFLT) was measured by means of OCT (Stratus OCT 3000, Carl Zeiss Meditec, Dublin, CA, USA). The average values (average in micron) in the glaucoma group were 66.9 (SD= 17.8) for the right eye and 69.3 (SD=15.4) for the left eye.

The OCT values in the control group were 100 (SD=17.4) for the right eye and 101.8 (SD=12.8) for the left eye.

Visual field sensitivity (expressed as mean deviation: VFMD) was measured using the 30-2 program SITA (Swedish Interactive Threshold Algorithm) standard of Humphrey FieldAnalyser (HFA) (Carl Zeiss Meditec, Dublin, CA, USA). VFMD values correspond to the weighted average in visual field sensitivity relative to the norm for a particular age group.

In the glaucoma group, the mean VFMD values were -8.9 (SD=9.4) for the right eye and -6.8 (SD=8.9) for the left eye. As expected, the VFMD values of the control group did not significantly vary from 0. The mean VFMD values were 0.9 (SD=1.3) for the right eye and -0.4 (SD=1.3) for the left eye.

### Neuro-imaging

Whole brain high-resolution MRI was performed on a Siemens 3 Tesla MAGNETOM Trio A Tim System (Siemens, Erlangen, Germany) with a 32 channels matrix head coil. The anatomical scan was acquired with a T1 weighted 3D MPRAGE sequence: 9 degrees flip angle, TR 2300ms, TE 2.98ms, matrix size 256x256, field of view 256, 176 slices with a voxel size of 1x1x1mm<sup>3</sup>. The brain images were corrected for intensity inhomogeneity using the built-in console.

The dMRI data of the whole brain were acquired using a single shot echo planar sequence collected with 64 directions of motion proving gradient and including an additional b0 image. The scanning parameters were: TR 8800ms, TE 87ms, field of view 210~230, 140x140 matrix, slice distance factor 5%, voxel size 1.5x1.5x1.5mm, b value 1000 s/mm<sup>2</sup>. The data were acquired with an acceleration factor of 2 (GRAPPA).

### Group analysis: tract-based spatial statistics (TBSS)

Group analysis of the FA and MD data was carried out using the automated voxel-wise tract-based spatial statistics (TBSS) implemented in FSL (Smith et al. 2006).

The TBSS method consisted in first correcting the data for the effects of head movement and eddy currents. FA images were created by fitting a tensor model to the raw diffusion data using FMRIB's Diffusion Toolbox (FDT) (part of FSL). Second, using non-linear registration, the FA images were aligned to a standard space (FMRIB58\_FA). Third, a mean FA image as well as a mean FA skeleton representing the centres of all tracts common to the group was created. The resulting "mean FA skeleton" was then thresholded to a mean FA of 0.25 to suppress areas of low mean FA and/or high inter-subject variability and exclude minor tracts carrying high inter-subject variability and/or partial volume effects. Finally, each subject's aligned FA data was projected onto the "mean FA skeleton". Basically, each voxel contained in the "mean FA skeleton" took the subject's FA value from the local centre of the nearest relevant tract, reducing potential problems related to alignment and smoothing. To compare MD values, FA images were used to achieve the nonlinear registration and skeletonisation stages, and to estimate the projection vectors from each individual subject onto the mean FA skeleton. The nonlinear warps and skeleton projection were then applied to MD.

We used FSL's randomise permutation test with a threshold-free cluster-enhancement (TFCE) correction for multiple comparisons ( $p < 0.05$ ) to statistically compare the glaucoma and control groups' FA and MD values included in the "mean FA skeleton". The number of permutations was set to 2000. Considering glaucoma is an age-related disease, we included age as a covariate in our analysis. To check whether gender could also be a confounder, we compared FA values between females and males using FSL's randomise permutation test (number of permutations was set to 2000) with a TFCE correction for multiple comparisons ( $p < 0.05$ ).

### Exploratory tract-based spatial statistics (TBSS) analysis

An exploratory data analysis was performed to gain more insight in the causes of WM changes revealed by our initial TBSS analysis. For this purpose, the results of the whole-brain analysis with a threshold-free cluster enhancement (TFCE) correction for multiple comparisons were examined using a more lenient statistical threshold of  $p < 0.09$ .

**Region of Interest (ROI)-based multiple regression analysis**

In order to assess associations between WM integrity and clinical measures of glaucomatous damage (RNFLT and VFMD) we performed a ROI-based analysis using a multiple regression with TFCE correction for multiple comparisons. We anticipated neurodegeneration in the left and right OR(Li et al. 2014). The OR ROI was taken from the Juelich Histological Atlas. ROIs were multiplied with the skeletonized FA image using *fslmaths* resulting in masks specific to our participants. Clinical measures were de-meaned and added to the analysis as covariates. Considering glaucoma is an age-related disease, we corrected for age. We used FSL's randomise permutation test with a TFCE correction for multiple comparisons ( $p<0.05$ ). The number of permutations was set to 2000.

Additional post-hoc ROI-based analyses were performed to verify whether neurodegeneration in unanticipated WM structures was associated with clinical measures.

**Exploratory whole-brain multiple regression analysis**

To further explore the relationship between the diffusion indices (FA and MD) and the clinical measures (RNFLT and VFMD), a whole-brain multiple regression analysis was performed. The clinical measures were all de-meaned and added to the multiple regression analysis as covariates. We corrected for age. The significance threshold was set at  $p<0.05$ , based on the TFCE statistic image. The number of permutations was set to 2000.

**RESULTS**

**Demographic and clinical characteristics**

The glaucoma and the control groups' demographic and clinical characteristics are summarized in Table 1. The groups did not differ in mean age. The gender distribution differed between groups. Of the glaucoma measures, both the RNFLT and the VFMD differed between the two groups.

**TBSS analysis**

**Table 1 Patients' characteristics**

	Glaucoma (N=30)	Healthy controls (N=21)	
	Mean (SD)	Mean (SD)	P-value
Age	52(10.7)	52.3(15.3)	.892
Male sex, %	77%	48%	.033
Visual field sensitivity, VFMD			
Right eye	-8.9(9.4)	0.9(1.3)	.000
Left eye	-6.8(8.9)	0.4(1.3)	.000
RNFLT			
Right eye	66.9(17.8)	100(17.4)	.000
Left eye	69.3(15.4)	101.8(12.8)	.005

VFMD= mean deviation (dB), RNFLT= retinal nerve fibre layer thickness (micron), SD= standard deviation

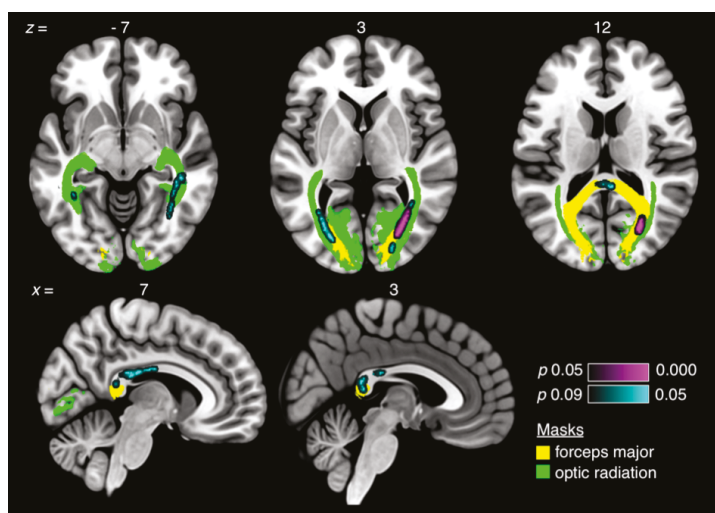
In order to assess WM integrity, the FA and MD values of the two groups were compared using a threshold-free cluster enhancement (TFCE) correction for multiple comparisons. We did not find significant differences in MD. FA values were significantly



lower ( $p < 0.05$ ) in patients with glaucoma compared to healthy controls in a cluster (380 voxels) in the right occipital lobe (Table 2). As shown in Figure 1, the voxels of this cluster comprise both fibres of the OR as well as fibres of the forceps major (FM; identified as callosal body using FSL's Juelich Histological Atlas) and could not be exclusively assigned to either one of these fibre tracts. A permutation test revealed that FA values did not differ significantly between genders indicating gender was not a confounding effect.

### Explorative TBSS analysis

For two reasons, an additional explorative TBSS analysis using a more lenient statistical threshold ( $p < 0.09$ ) was performed. First, it might help in assigning the FA reduction to the OR, the FM, or both. Second, we wanted to determine if the FA reduction in the glaucoma patients was uni- or bilateral (as would a priori be expected). This new analysis revealed that the previously identified cluster in the right occipital lobe increased to 823 voxels and contained both fibres of the right OR as well as the right FM. In addition, clusters of lower FA values in glaucoma patients appeared in the left occipital lobe, right superior parietal lobe (SPL), and in the body and splenium of the corpus callosum (CC). Similar to the cluster in the right occipital lobe, the left cluster contained fibres of both the OR and FM. (Table 3; Figure 1).



**Figure 1 Differences in FA in the white matter of glaucoma patients and controls.** White matter region of 380 voxels showing significant difference in fractional anisotropy in three axial slices and two sagittal slices by using a TFCE correction for multiple comparisons. Violet-coloured highlights ( $p < 0.05$ ) and cyan-coloured highlights ( $p < 0.09$ ) show areas with decreased FA in patients with glaucoma compared to healthy controls. For visualization purposes, green-coloured highlights show the fibres of the optic radiation and yellow-coloured highlights show the fibres of the forceps major.

**Table 2 Brain region of the main cluster with significant difference between patients with glaucoma and healthy controls**

Brain region	MAX z-statistic	Cluster size (mm <sup>3</sup> )	MNI coordinates		
			x	y	z
57% Optic radiation R, 30% Callosal body	0.986	380	27	-76	2

Results show the brain region of the main cluster with significant difference between patients with glaucoma and healthy controls corrected with TFCE, cluster size, the z-value of the peak in the cluster and its MNI coordinates. Brain regions are identified according to the Juelich Histological Atlas using FSL.

**Table 3 Brain regions with significant differences between patients with glaucoma and healthy controls with a more lenient threshold**

Brain Region	MAX z-statistic	Cluster size (mm <sup>3</sup> )	MNI Coordinates		
			x	y	z
57% Optic radiation R, 30% Callosal body	0.986	823	27	-76	2
40% Optic radiation L, 33% Callosal body	0.923	221	-26	-78	2
96% Callosal body	0.919	205	5	-28	22
2% Anterior intra-parietal sulcus R (SPL)	0.923	84	21	-52	42
72% Optic radiation R	0.929	69	22	-87	4
95% Callosal body	0.915	60	6	-41	15
70% Callosal body	0.916	43	-13	-34	24
44% Optic radiation L, 40% Callosal body	0.919	43	-37	-49	-5
79% Callosal body	0.914	19	2	-38	10

Results show brain regions with significant differences between patients with glaucoma and healthy controls with a more lenient threshold of 0.91 corrected with TFCE, cluster size, the z-value of the peak in the cluster and its MNI coordinates. Brain regions are identified according to the Juelich Histological Atlas using FSL.

### ROI-based multiple regression analysis

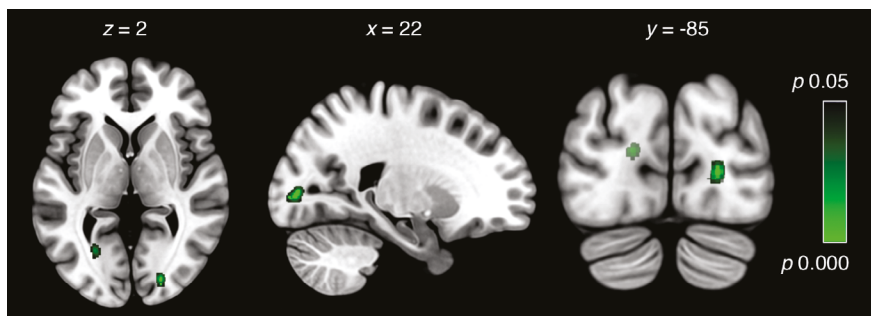
Figure 2 and Table 4 show that bilateral in the OR, we found sections that showed a positive relationship between FA values and RNFLT. Such a relationship was not found for FA and HFA-MD. In addition, based upon us finding lower FA in the body and splenium of the CC in the group-based comparison, we created ROIs of these structures using the ICBM-DTI-81 white-matter labels atlas(Mori et al. 2008). In these ROIs, we found no relationship between FA and either of the clinical measures.

### Exploratory whole-brain multiple regression analysis

No significant associations were found between the diffusion indices (FA and DTI-MD) and the clinical measures (RNFLT and HFA-MD).

## DISCUSSION

The current study shows lower FA values in a number of clusters in the occipital lobes of glaucoma patients compared to healthy controls. We interpret lower FA values as evidence for neurodegeneration. The clusters comprise fibres of the OR, FM and the body and splenium of the CC. Furthermore, we found a positive association between FA and RNFLT for the bilateral ORs. What we consider our most remarkable finding is the evidence for degeneration of the body and the splenium of the CC. As we will discuss below in more detail, this latter finding in particular indicates degeneration beyond what can be explained straightforwardly as a propagated consequence of pre-geniculate damage. In our view, this implies the involvement of an independent brain factor in glaucoma.



**Figure 2. Regions of the optic radiations showing a relation between FA and RNFLT.**

Results are based on a ROI-based multiple regression analysis that included glaucoma patients and controls. Representative axial, sagittal, and coronal slices show the white matter regions of the OR for which the analyses revealed a significant relationship between FA and RNFLT values ( $p < 0.05$ ; FWE-corrected).

**Table 4 Clusters of the optic radiation showing an association between FA and RNFLT**

Brain Region	MAX	Cluster size (mm <sup>3</sup> )	MNI Coordinates		
	z-statistic		x	y	z
72% Optic radiation R	0.973	31	22	-85	5
56% Optic radiation L	0.964	15	-16	-88	13
39% Optic radiation L, 22% Callosal body	0.964	12	-24	-67	0
8% Optic radiation L	0.97	9	-34	-51	-12

Clusters of the optic radiation with a significant difference showing an association between FA and RNFLT. Results are based on a ROI-based multiple regression analysis that included glaucoma patients and controls corrected with TFCE ( $p < 0.05$ ), cluster size, the z-value of the peak in the cluster and its MNI coordinates. Brain regions are identified according to the Juelich Histological Atlas using FSL.

### **Neurodegeneration of the optic radiations is consistent with anterograde transsynaptic degeneration (ATD)**

Both the group and the ROI analysis indicated degeneration of the OR in this specific population. This result corroborates the conclusions of a previous meta-analysis of dMRI studies (Zhang et al. 2012; Dai et al. 2013; Murai et al. 2013a; Garaci et al. 2009; Z. Chen et al. 2013; Chang et al. 2013; Liu et al. 2012; M.-Y. Wang et al. 2013). Given that glaucoma is typically considered an eye disease, neurodegeneration of the OR remains a remarkable finding. Two processes could be responsible for it (Prins et al. 2015; Raz et al. 2015). Firstly, via Wallerian degeneration, the breakdown of axons and their accompanying myelin sheaths of the ON could spread ‘downstream’ along the visual pathways to the LGN. This would result in degeneration of LGN neurons and their axons in the OR. Secondly, due to a decrease of visual input, ATD would cause degeneration of the postsynaptic neuron that is associated with a similar function as the presynaptic neuron (i.e. the “use it or lose it” principle). On the basis of our present results, we cannot distinguish conclusively between these two explanations. However, there are a number of reasons to assume that ATD is the primary cause of OR degeneration. Firstly, as visual pathway degeneration has been described in very different eye diseases, we have previously argued that the most parsimonious explanation is loss of visual input and subsequent deprivation (Prins et al. 2015). Secondly, Wallerian degeneration would predict finding degeneration of the anterior

visual pathways (optic chiasm and optic tracts) as well, which we did not. It may be that the OR is more susceptible to damage than other WM structures. For instance, axon size is an important determinant of susceptibility to damage (Evangelou et al. 2001). Us not finding anterior visual pathway degeneration could also be due to challenges in imaging and analysing these relatively small tracts (see also limitations). Thirdly, the neurodegeneration in the right occipital lobe was larger than in the left occipital lobe. Even though the origin of this lateralization remains unknown, it is consistent with the results of the already mentioned dMRI meta-analysis (Li et al. 2014). The lateralization might be a consequence of an asymmetry in the –average– location of the visual field defects (Murai et al. 2013b) or be related to a hemispheric functional asymmetry in visual information processing. Either way, lateralization is consistent with OR degeneration being the result of ATD.

### **Neurodegeneration of the FM, CC, and SPL**

#### **indicates degeneration beyond the primary visual pathways**

The main clusters of degeneration in the occipital lobes (i.e. those near the OR) also contain fibres of the FM. The FM is an interhemispheric fibre bundle that connects the occipital lobes and extends through the splenium of the CC. Here, we also found evidence for neurodegeneration in the glaucoma patients. The FM is thought to be involved in higher-order visual functions such as reading, pattern discrimination, perceptual equivalence, and binocular rivalry (Berlucchi 2014). The SPL is involved in visual spatial orientation; degeneration in this lobe could be due to altered viewing behaviour as a consequence of visual field defects. It seems unlikely that the degeneration of the FM, CC, and SPL is a direct consequence of propagated pre-geniculate degeneration, as these structures lie not adjacent to the anterior visual pathways. However, the damage of the OR fibres may locally spread towards neighbouring axons via Wallerian degeneration (Nucci, Martucci, et al. 2013). In addition, reduced activity in the primary visual pathways may have downstream effects on vision related regions connected to these pathways, such as the FM. However, while this may explain degeneration of the FM, this does not explain the involvement of the body of the CC.

### **Neurodegeneration of the CC implicates**

#### **an independent brain component in glaucoma**

In various neurologic diseases, measurement of the CC has been used to assess neuronal degeneration. Therefore, finding neurodegeneration of both the body and splenium of the CC suggests that there may be an additional degenerative mechanism acting in glaucoma. In line with this idea, a study by Ong et al (Ong et al. 1995) found that – based on manual measurements – the body and genu of the CC were thinner in NTG patients compared to healthy controls. Ong et al. suggested that – as the thickness of both the neuroretinal rim area and the CC reflect the number of nerve fibres – the thinning of the CC might have a similar origin as the thinning of the retinal nerve fibre layer (RNFL). On this basis, Ong et al. suggested that glaucoma might entail a form of accelerated aging of the central nervous system. However, somewhat countering this specific explanation, the pattern of neurodegeneration seen in glaucoma (i.e. of the visual pathways) is different from that seen in normal aging: in normal aging, the prefrontal cortex is most affected while the visual cortex is mostly spared (Peters 2006). To our knowledge, beyond our present results and the study of Ong et al. (Ong et al. 1995), there is no further literature that directly implicates the CC in glaucoma.

A different line of evidence for a brain component to glaucoma comes from recent studies that suggest that glaucoma and Alzheimer's disease share the same underlying pathologic mechanism (Ghiso et al. 2013; Inoue et al. 2013; Janssen et al. 2013; Sivak 2013). Glaucoma and Alzheimer's disease are both neurodegenerative, progressive, chronic and age-related diseases and cause RGC degeneration and irreversible neuronal cell loss. In this context, it is rather interesting that our observed pattern of WM degeneration in the CC is also seen in posterior cortical atrophy (PCA), also referred to as "the visual variant of Alzheimer's disease" (Levine et al. 1993; Bokde et al. 2001; Lee & Martin 2004). PCA is characterized by atrophy of the occipito-temporal (ventral stream) and occipito-parietal (dorsal stream) cortex resulting in both visuospatial and visuoperceptual problems (Crutch et al. 2012). Secondary degeneration of the splenium has been suggested as one of the characteristics of PCA (Yoshida et al. 2004). Similarly, glaucoma shows a large degree of genetic overlap with Parkinson's disease, another age-related neurodegenerative disease (Janssen et al. 2013).

Finally, recent studies suggest that the trans-lamina cribrosa pressure difference (TLCPD) – the difference between IOP and intracranial pressure (ICP)– correlates stronger with glaucoma than only IOP (Jonas et al. 2014; Wostyn et al. 2013; Zhang et al. 2014; Y. X. Wang et al. 2013). Possibly, an abnormal intracranial pressure in glaucoma may somehow also affect the integrity of the CC, since the lower surface of CC forms the roof of the lateral ventricle, which supports the circulation of cerebrospinal fluid (CSF). While these lines of evidence do not necessarily converge on the same underlying mechanism, they all support the notion that degeneration of the CC implies a role for an independent brain component in glaucoma. We consider the absence of an association between FA of the CC and RNFLT to be in support of this notion.

### Implications

Our study has several implications. First, it challenges the notion that the brain degeneration commonly observed in glaucoma is solely a consequence of propagated pre-geniculate damage. Previous studies suggest that elevated IOP causes the loss and apoptosis of RGCs (M.-Y. Wang et al. 2013; Sidek et al. 2014; Urcola et al. 2006). Increased IOP would block the transport of neurotrophic factors (e.g. proteins that regulate the growth, differentiation, and death of neurons), which results in RGC apoptosis and subsequently myelin breakdown or neurodegeneration (Rudzinski et al. 2004). Second, our study has revealed a different pattern of WM damage in NTG than the pattern previously described for HTG. This implies that HTG and NTG each have a unique profile of neuronal cell death. The most parsimonious explanation for this is that HTG and NTG each reveal different aspects of one and the same disease that has both an ocular and a brain component to it.

Third, despite the absence of increased IOP, WM integrity is affected in the primary visual pathway and even beyond. The current treatment strategy is lowering IOP, even in NTG (Song & Caprioli 2014). Our study contributes to the idea that neuroprotective medication could be prescribed to prevent degeneration of the primary visual pathways and other brain structures, in addition to the standard treatment that is aimed at normalizing IOP (Osborne 2009; Pascale et al. 2012; Nucci, Strouthidis, et al. 2013; Gupta & Yücel 2007; Chang & Goldberg 2012).

## Limitations

A limitation - shared by all dMRI studies - is that a reduction in FA cannot be straightforwardly interpreted as a reduction in WM. Although we interpret FA changes in terms of neurodegeneration, strictly speaking we cannot. Values of the fractional anisotropy (FA) are a quantification of the directionality of water diffusion (Beaulieu; Le Bihan & Van Zijl 2002) within a voxel. When it is not constrained, as in cerebrospinal fluid or grey matter, water diffuses equally or isotropically in all directions, resulting in lower FA values. Water restricted to the myelinated microstructure of the WM flows parallel to the axonal fibres and becomes anisotropic resulting in higher FA values. A change in FA is thought to reflect microstructural changes in WM. However, lower FA values could also indicate regions of crossing fibres from two fibre populations of similar density (i.e. "kissing" fibres) (Jbabdi et al. 2010). We found no evidence of degeneration in the ON, optic chiasm, and optic tracts. A reason might be that imaging these relatively small structures with dMRI is challenging. They are surrounded by cerebrospinal fluid and nearby bony structures and sinus cavities filled with air (Chabert et al. 2005). In addition, the ON is prone to motion because of eye movements. Therefore, not finding changes in these structures could be due to an inability to detect these.

The degeneration of the CC was found after applying a more liberal statistical threshold. As such, somewhat more caution than usual must be applied, as the chance for false positive findings increases with a more liberal statistical threshold.

## Conclusion

This study investigated WM integrity in a Japanese glaucoma population. This population has a very high incidence of NTG, a sub-class of glaucoma in which ON damage occurs in the absence of elevated IOP. Therefore, our finding of visual pathway degeneration in this population challenges the notion that the elevated IOP is solely responsible for RGC death and subsequent neurodegeneration at the level of the visual pathways.

Most remarkably, in this population, neurodegeneration is not limited to the primary visual pathways, but includes the CC. In our view, this finding is hard to exclusively reconcile with propagated pre-geniculate neurodegeneration thus implying a brain component to glaucoma. Hence, our results suggest that NTG has a different profile of neuronal cell death than HTG. Further research is required to establish whether the neurodegeneration in NTG and HTG is caused by the same or by different mechanisms.

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